

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, May 27 (WP).—Hopes of ending Lebanon's civil war were jarred today with the assassination of the sister of leftist leader Kamal Jumblat three hours before he was to begin negotiations with President-elect Elias Sarkis. The talks were postponed.

Mrs. Linda al-Atrash, 55, Mr. Jumblat's only sister, was murdered in mid-afternoon by several gunmen in the busy central and eastern Beirut firing machine guns. Two of Mrs. Atrash's daughters were wounded, one critically.

The attack took place two days after an assassination attempt wounded Raymond Eddé, who was supported by the leftist forces in an unsuccessful presidential bid earlier this month.

No Accusation:
When told of his sister's death, Mr. Jumblat cried openly but made no accusations. Instead, he issued a call to the largely

he issued a call to the largely Moslem leftist forces "to restrain their spontaneous reaction" and not to retaliate against the predominantly Christian rightists.

Mrs. Atrash, who was not known to be involved in sectarian politics, lived for many years

Even though her older brother leads the leftist forces that have been trading shells for 10 months

been trading shells for 13 months with the rightists who control eastern Beirut, she apparently was on friendly terms with her neighbors.

It was uncertain how much of a setback today's assassination will be to peace negotiations that

Mr. Saris had been conducting privately with all factions and that many had expected to result shortly in a general cease-fire

Road to Solution
After meeting with Mr. Sarkis yesterday evening, Mohammed

Yazid, the Algerian ambassador here, who is close to leftist and Palestinian leaders, said, "I can say that Lebanon is on the road

"Algeria is investing all its efforts to facilitate the mission of President Sarkis in providing com-

ditions for a round-table conference among the warriors. My optimism is based on information and on our faith in the sincerity

Before his sister's killing, Mr. Jumblat said, in a similarly hopeful vein, that with progress in the

After the assassination, Mr. Tumbler canceled his scheduled

summarily canceled his scheduled session with Mr. Sarkis and accompanied his sister's coffin back to their mountain village.

Pierre Gemayel, leader of the rightist Phalangists, called on "all sincere and honorable Lebanese and non-Lebanese leaders to mobilize all their energies to cut off

the subversive hand and thwart the diabolical schemes of evil which stop at nothing."

In denying Phalangist respon-

sibility for the killing, Mr. Gemayel declared that the assassins were attacking "everything that is Lebanese, Arab and Pales-

tinian." His inclusion of the Palestinians was seen as a peaceful gesture by Mr. Gemayel, who has long fought against them.

Beirut Envoy

in Lebanon

Nevertheless, he paid tribute to both the Arab groupings—the Syrian armed forces “for playing

Syrian armed forces "for playing a helpful role," in establishing a neutral zone in Beirut, and the Palestinians "for playing a calming role" with their Lebanese

Arafat 'Escort'
He said that Yassir Arafat's

el-Faraj guerrillas even acted as escorts" for U.S. diplomats moving about Beirut and had also helped rescue U.S. citizens who feared themselves threatened.

He said that the Syrian intervention, in addition to creating

the neutral zone in the Lebanese capital, had also provided "implicit security for the Maronite Christians" battling the Moslem

leftist forces, and had helped pave the way toward a return to constitutional government.

Mr. Brown retired from the Foreign Service more than a year ago after he had earned a reputation as a troubleshooter in crisis handling Jordan, Greece

crises involving Jordan, Cyprus and Vietnam. He is now the head of the Middle East Institute in Washington.

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Commodities Issue Continues To Deadlock Uctad Meeting

From Wire Dispatches
NAIROBI, May 27.—The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development continued to be deadlocked tonight as the industrial countries sought to resolve their differences on the crucial issue of commodities.
By evening, they had no unified negotiating position to present to the group of 77 developing countries.
The efforts of industrialized nations to find a common position bogged down over the major issue at the conference—a Third World demand that the producers and consumers of 10 basic commodities, such as coffee and cocoa, establish a multibillion-dollar "common fund" that would be used to try to stabilize price fluctuations.
The delegates adjourned after meeting for only 15 minutes. Then the European Common Market countries started another session on their own.
It was a day of private meetings, of haggling over draft texts and of switches in tactics.
A Common Market delegate said: "This beats Community negotiations in Brussels at their worst."
At the heart of the wrangling was the resistance of the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan to negotiate on the common fund.
This dispute has absorbed the energies of the non-Communist industrial countries since the conference started three weeks ago.
The 24 rich nations could agree only to submit two position papers rather than a joint stand to developing nations for their consideration.
The conference continued late into the night to try to find a compromise formula before the meeting was scheduled to end tomorrow.
The main group paper focused in vague terms on the eventual establishment of a common fund but did not mention a timetable or commit the rich nations to a negotiating schedule.
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Russia Issues More Visas to Israel in 1976

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union issued about 5,000 exit visas for Israel in the first four months of the year, State Department figures indicated yesterday. At that rate, the 1976 total of such visas would show a slight increase over last year, when 13,000 were issued.
The figures also show a continued increase in the relatively small number of exit visas for the United States. Last year, the U.S. Embassy processed 1,162 emigrants. It processed about 680 in the first four months of this year.
About 50 per cent of the 1975 total bound for the United States were Jews. About 35 per cent of the total of emigrants processed this year were Jews.

Armenian Exodus

Armenians are the other major group coming to the United States from Russia and their number is rising faster than that of Jews.
Even with the increase in exit visas, the number of Jews permitted to leave the Soviet Union, where some claim they are targets of religious and cultural discrimination, is far below the totals in some recent years.
In 1971, the year of the first international conference on Soviet Jewry, 14,000 Jews were permitted to leave Russia. In 1972 the number increased to 31,500, and in 1973 to 34,800. In 1974 it was cut back to 20,000 and then, in 1975, to 13,000, according to data compiled by the State Department.

Congress late in 1974 required the Soviet Union to ease emigration curbs in return for U.S. trade concessions. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had counseled against the move, suggesting that "quiet diplomacy" was more effective. Early in 1975 the Russians nullified a 1972 trade agreement because of emigration and other conditions.
Still, the rate of emigration is considered a barometer of Soviet interests in a relaxation of tensions with the West. Early this year Moscow formally eased its emigration rules, cutting exit visa fees by 20 per cent and simplifying the documentation required of applicants.
Russian Jews called the move "tokenism" to comply with the European security conference agreement signed last August in Helsinki.

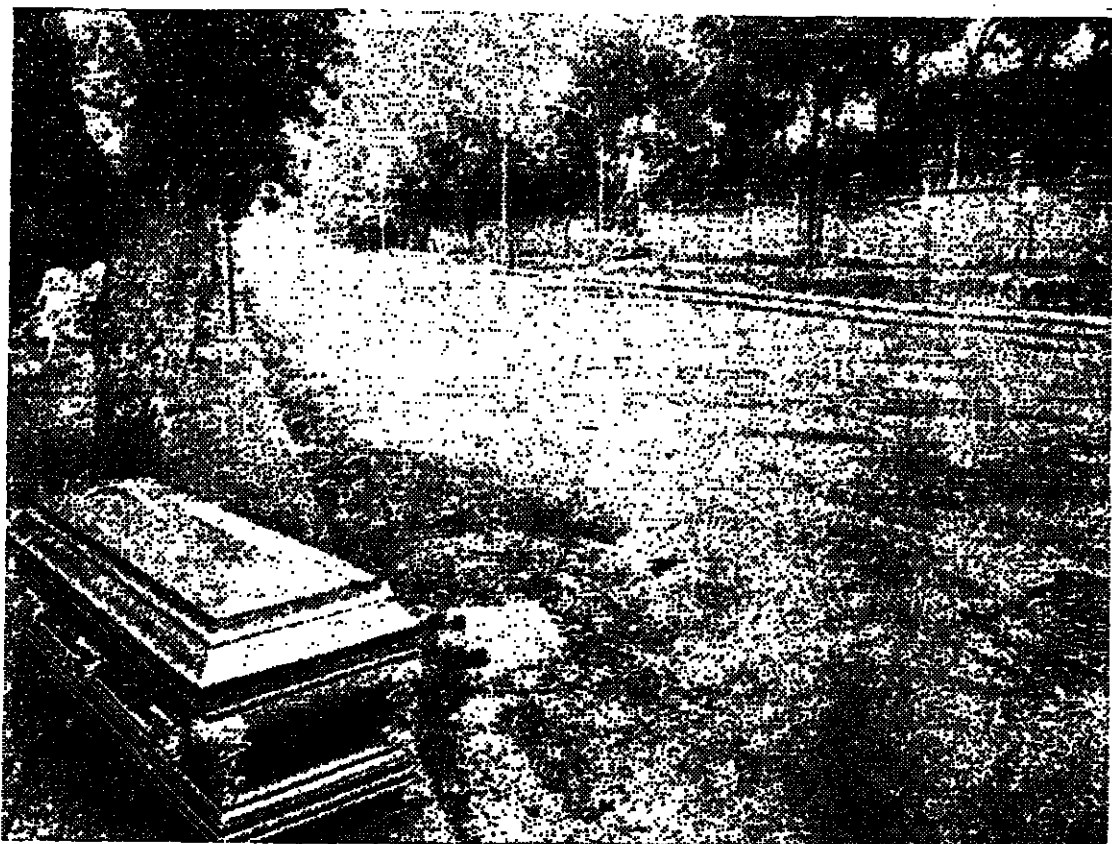
Jewish groups here report, meanwhile, that the duty on packages sent to Russian Jews has more than doubled, making it difficult to assist dissidents who have been fired from their jobs.
State Department officials said they were attempting to check the report with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Wilson List Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)
mented the Sun. "It is his last," "Wilson's Last Laugh" said the headline on the front page of the Daily Express. "Not so much an honors list, more an impersonation."
The Guardian asked whether Sir Harold, "good Socialist to the last, is executing a macabre game plan to bring the whole system toppling and gutting."
Mike Yarwood, a comedian, was named an officer of the Order of the British Empire. He is a mimic well known for his impersonation of Sir Harold on television. He was a guest recently at a party at 10 Downing Street.
Two other entertainers honored were the actors John Mills and Stanley Baker, who are to be knighted.
Many of the 42 persons cited have given long and valuable service to the Labor party and the state. But the personal nature of the list runs through it—minor awards for private secretaries, a driver and the Wilsons' housekeeper are examples.

Spain Tanker Owners Cite Uncharted Rocks

LA CORUNA, Spain, May 27 (Reuters).—An investigation ordered by Spanish tanker owners has suggested that uncharted rocks in this harbor caused the May 12 wreck of the tanker Urquiola, resulting in the spillage of 90,000 tons of oil in the area.
The study was carried out by Iberianque, which includes the principal independent Spanish tanker companies, including the Bilbao-based firm Artoles, owners of the 59,723-ton Urquiola. The ship was carrying 110,000 tons of oil. "According to our investigations, we believe the Urquiola twice touched an obstacle or obstacles that do not appear in the nautical chart and which could well have been rocks," the study said.



ON THE "GREEN LINE"—A coffin awaiting collection on a street in the "Green Line," the imprecise, but well known strip that separates Christian and Moslem areas in Beirut.

Syria, Deprived of Iraqis' Oil, Gets Year's Worth of Saudis'

DAMASCUS, May 27 (WP).—With its supply of oil from Iraq cut off since April 7, Syria has quietly arranged to import enough oil from Saudi Arabia to meet its domestic needs for a year, diplomatic sources here report.
Although oil has recently become Syria's principal export, Iraq's shutoff of the flow of petroleum from Kirkuk, across the Levant, to the Syrian port of Banias a month ago has forced Syria to arrange to import crude oil.
Syria's problem is that although it produces three to four times as much oil as it uses domestically, it has only one refinery. That plant is not equipped to refine the high-sulfur Syrian oil without blending it with light Iraqi oil, which, temporarily at least, is unavailable.
Until the flow in the Kirkuk-Banias pipeline was shut off, Syria was making a large profit from the oil it got from neighboring Iraq, its bitter political rival.
Syria was purchasing Iraqi crude oil at \$3.05 a barrel, minus the 7-cent-a-barrel transit fee it charged. Relying largely on Iraqi imports for its domestic needs, Syria was free to sell its own oil at much higher prices, \$10.15 a barrel recently.
A Higher Price
Iraq cut off its oil to Syria for political as well as economic reasons, but it is also certain to demand an increased price, perhaps as much as \$12 a barrel, when the supply is resumed. A Syrian official would say only that the two countries are continuing to negotiate.
Iraq was able to cut off the Kirkuk-Banias line because it has completed an alternative pipeline from the Kirkuk oil fields to Persian Gulf ports and is building another, longer alternative pipeline to carry oil around Syria through Turkey to the Mediterranean.

Greek Parliament Votes Labor Bill That Caused Riot

ATHENS, May 27 (Reuters).—Parliament today passed a controversial trade-union bill that had sparked bloody rioting here on Tuesday.
The house refused to delete a clause forbidding strikes for political reasons—one of the main causes of a series of stoppages by 150,000 workers this week. The protests waned today.
When 4,000 of the strikers tried on Tuesday to stage a protest march to parliament, fighting broke out with riot police, in which a woman was killed and 150 people were hurt.
At the opening of debate on the bill the same day the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, headed by Andreas Papandreu, and the Communist party walked out of the house.
The Union of the Democratic Center, which has 61 of the 300 seats in parliament, voted against the bill today. But it received the approval of the ruling New Democracy party, which holds 216 seats.

Italy Poll Shows Red Support

ROME, May 27 (Reuters).—More than half the Italian voters want the Communist party to be included in the country's next government, although only 23.4 per cent say they will vote Communist in parliamentary elections June 20-21, according to an opinion poll published today.
The poll, published in the leftist weekly magazine Panorama, said that a total of 53.6 per cent of those questioned were in favor of Communist participation in government, while 77.3 per cent wanted an anti-Communist government.

France Gets Plan To Improve the Status of Women

PARIS, May 27 (Reuters).—French Women's Affairs Minister Françoise Giroud has revealed plans to change the status of the country's women, including national service for girls.
Mrs. Giroud's proposals, covering feminist complaints from birth to old age, are designed to end sex-discrimination laws going back to Napoleon.
One of the proposals is that girls leaving school or about to enter a university should spend four to six months in national community service. Others deal with working conditions, equal pay and aid for mothers.
In her report to the French Cabinet, Mrs. Giroud said this was one way of treating girls on an equal footing with boys who do national military service. It would also help girls face "the realities of life by acquiring useful experience."
Mrs. Giroud's proposals must be approved by the Cabinet and then passed by parliament.
The newspaper Le Monde commented that the program was largely unrealistic and had little chance of being carried out.

Rhodesians to Get Anti-Bias Pledge

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 27 (Reuters).—A call to end racial discrimination will be sent to every white home and business in Rhodesia as part of a campaign launched today.
A new group calling itself the National Pledge, made up mainly of business and professional men and their wives, will ask people to sign a document supporting "urgent action by the government for the removal of racial discrimination from the laws and practices of our country."
African nationalists have shown little interest, maintaining that changes now would be too late and that the real answer is black majority rule.

Publicity Ruling Stalls Harris-Hearst Trial

LOS ANGELES, May 27 (Reuters).—The trial of William and Emily Harris, Symbionese Liberation Army companions of Patricia Hearst, was delayed yesterday so a judge could decide if their case had been hurt by unfavorable pretrial publicity.
The Harris and Miss Hearst are charged with 11 counts of kidnapping, robbery and assault connected with a shooting at a Los Angeles sporting goods store in May 1974. The judge set no new date for the trial, which has been delayed nine times.

News Analysis

Swedish Unions Seeking Leverage

By Leonard Silk

STOCKHOLM, May 27 (NYT).—The Achilles' heel of modern capitalism may be the ease with which anyone with enough money or political power can take over the controlling interest in a corporation. Normally such takeovers merely mean a transfer of control from one group of capitalists to another—and no change in the economic system.
But, more than 40 years ago, the late Prof. Calvin Bryce Hoover of Duke University, a close observer of the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler, pointed out how convenient a device the stock corporation was in facilitating the Nazi take-over of the German economy. The Nazis had only to obtain enough shares of major corporations to dominate the whole of German industry.
Today, in democratic Sweden, the largest trade-union federation, the LO (for Landsorganisationen), which is the union of blue-collar workers, with more than 2 million members, has endorsed "in principle" a plan for a so-called "wage earners' investment fund" by which Swedish labor could take control of every important industry and socialize the economy.

The Meldner Plan

Called the Meldner Plan, after its principal author, Rudolf Meldner, a highly respected union economist, the original version of the proposal called for the following:
• Transfer of 20 per cent of a company's annual profit before taxation, in the form of a special issue of stock, into a "collective employee fund." This would actually be a system of funds controlled by the labor unions. A company could not free itself from the system by paying cash to its workers instead.
• The shares would not be allocated to the company's own employees but would be held collectively in the fund system. As long as the fund's holdings did not exceed 20 per cent of the company's capital stock, the union shareholders' right to appoint board members would stay on the local level. But when labor ownership passed the 20-per-cent mark, the central funds would assume the right to appoint board members. The system would thus grow more centralized as it expanded.

The system would embrace all companies in Sweden with 50 or more employees. The original intention of Dr. Meldner was to limit the plan to much larger companies, but the militants within his committee prevailed on setting a far lower figure. The existing proposal would mean that about three-fourths of the employees of Sweden's industrial sector would be affected. The entire public sector and the consumer unions would be excluded.
A Refugee From Nazism
Dr. Meldner, who came to Sweden as a refugee from Nazi Germany in the late 1930s, plays down the radical nature of his proposal. He says he considers the report a contribution to the national debate on how to democratize industry and the society but does not consider it a plan "complete and fixed in all its details."
Indeed, he asserts that Sweden has been slower to initiate discussions on profit-sharing by labor than West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Denmark.

The proposal, Dr. Meldner says, could be described as having a "Marxian base," but he insists that he could just as well be called a "Gandhiist" since President Charles de Gaulle made a similar proposal in France in the 1950s.
Both Swedish unions and the Social Democratic party have been trying to soft-pedal any revolutionary implications in the plan, and Dr. Meldner says, "There is no one responsible in the unions who wants to give all power over industry to the unions."
A Lid on Union Shares
He suggests that one form of compromise that labor would be willing to discuss would be to "cap" labor's ownership of corporations by setting a ceiling on the percentage of shares of any corporation that unions could own.
Dr. Meldner concedes, however, that some management groups in Sweden effectively control corporate boards while holding no more than 5 or 6 per cent of shares and that labor might exercise control with far less than majority ownership.

The first goal is to support the Swedish wage policy of "solidarity" among wage earners. The term solidarity is interpreted in Sweden to mean the equalization of the wage structure.
Dr. Meldner says that, if the LO's leadership were to ask the best-paid workers to restrain their wage demands so that the lowest-

paid workers, such as women, textile workers and restaurant and shop employees, could catch up with them, the highest-paid workers, such as metal workers and miners, would say, "Why should we restrain ourselves? That would leave just more money for the employers or the stockholders."

Egalitarian Policy

The union plan for solidarity is to restrain the rates of gain of the best-paid workers by having profits paid into the union fund, and then to share those gains among all workers.
The second goal of the Meldner Plan is to alter the structure of wealth in Sweden, which labor officials consider far too narrowly concentrated at the top.
The third basic goal is to diffuse influence and power more equally through the society, in the conception of the labor leaders.

Swedish labor is not waiting for the Meldner Plan to be adopted before insisting on more managerial control. New Swedish labor legislation, pushed through by the

Mexico's Belgians Seek to Ransom Envoy's Daughter

MEXICO CITY, May 27 (Reuters).—The small community of Belgians in Mexico announced today that it has collected \$120,000 of the \$800,000 ransom demanded by leftist guerrillas who have kidnapped and threatened to kill Nadine Chaval, 18, daughter of the Belgian ambassador.
The abductors, members of the "Sept. 23 Communist League," set a deadline of midnight tonight for the payment. The girl's father appealed for a delay of 36 to 48 hours, to allow more time for raising money in addition to that pledged by the 80 Belgian families in Mexico. He said the embassy residence was being put up for sale.
Mexico City's mayor, Octavio Senties, today ordered the police to drop their investigations into the abduction for fear that the kidnappers had said in their latest message that they regarded the police hunt as a violation of trust and that they would "sentence" her immediately if their own lives were threatened.
Nadine was seized in an armed attack Tuesday as she was being driven to school by a chauffeur employed by Ambassador André Chaval.

CENTO Urges Mideast Accord

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—The United States and its four Central Treaty Organization allies today called for renewed efforts to get a durable Middle East peace settlement and warned the Soviet Union that security in the CENTO region constituted an important element in European security.
A communiqué at the end of a two-day ministerial council meeting of CENTO foreign ministers from the United States, Britain, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan said that prolonged conflict in the Middle East continued to "constitute a grave threat to world peace."
Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday told the meeting that step-by-step diplomacy had brought significant results.

Belgrade Suspends Sentence Of Lawyer in Dissident Case

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, May 27 (WP).—A Belgrade lawyer who was sentenced to a year in prison for his courtroom defense of a political dissident has won a partial victory with an appeals court reduction of the penalty to a suspended sentence.
But the court at the same time prohibited the lawyer, Stjepan Popovic, 39, from practicing law for a year.

The decision appeared to be an attempt by Yugoslav authorities to find a compromise solution to a case that is widely regarded as having gravely endangered the rule of law in Yugoslavia.
Mr. Popovic, who was notified Monday of the appeals court decision, said yesterday that he was gratified about not having to serve his term but that he intends to appeal to the attorney general of Serbia for full vindication. "This is a matter of principle," he added.

Mr. Popovic was sentenced in March by a municipal court in Valjevo, about 45 miles south of here, after being convicted of "malicious spreading of false information and causing public disorder."
The charges stemmed from remarks he made in court while defending a dissident writer, Dragoljub Ignjatovic, in Valjevo in April, 1974. Mr. Ignjatovic was convicted of spreading "false information" for a speech he made at a symposium in which he criticized the government's economic, social and cultural policies.

During his summation speech on behalf of the writer, Mr. Popovic agreed with his client's views and unsuccessfully sought to introduce official data supporting some of Mr. Ignjatovic's economic and social contentions. In turn, the defense attorney

Social Democrats will give unions the right to bargain collectively about anything which is running a company. The unions will probably be by asking for a greater say in personnel matters starting in January, when the new legislation takes effect.

Dr. Meldner insists that achieving the three fundamental goals—solidarity or wage equalization, more equal distribution of wealth and wider diffusion of power—must be based on two assumptions.

Full Employment

The first is that the new system, ultimately adopted for profit fund for labor should hinder full employment. Sweden is a small country heavily dependent on foreign trade, must stay competitive in world markets. Employment is to be preserved. The other is that the system adopted should not interfere with achieving a high enough rate of capital formation.

Dr. Meldner insists his does not imply a higher rate of consumption for workers, rather should promote investment and economic growth. Lennart Bodstrom, chairman of the white-collar workers' union, the FKO, whose 190 members make it about half the size of the LO, says a main purpose of the Meldner Plan is to prevent inflation by insuring rising productivity and restraining the growth of consumption.

Labor 'Responsibility'

Having stirred up a hornet nest with the Meldner report, a to-do that Premier Olof Palme would rather avoid in the election campaign—Swedish leaders are citing their "notion of responsibility." Dr. Meldner says that the Swedish union have proved their "do as you would be done by" employment policy gives to be.

Sweden remains a fully employed society today—at least as a standard familiar in United States. The present level of Swedish unemployment is less than 2 per cent. At the same time, Swedish prices have risen by 7 to 8 per cent a year, and some economists fear a jump in the inflation later in year.

Nevertheless, Swedish is proud of itself as a self-reliant and hopes to convince industrial leaders that "your power is danger for our society," Dr. Meldner puts it.

Industry's Answer

Swedish industry is not going to be easy to convince that should yield to the Meldner proposal. However, the Swedish Federation of Industries, led Axel Iwerth, insists that Swedish industry must take a positive on the proposal rather than into unresponsive negativism.
Bjarneld Waldenström, chairman of the Granges Corp., a diversified producer of iron steel and copper, contends that the Meldner Plan really amounts to nothing for capital formation; only transfers ownership of management and private shareholders to organized labor.

He has introduced a plan his own that would give tax incentives to "increase saving workers and thereby provide it with a more equal distribution of wealth and income."

Mr. Bodstrom, chairman of the white-collar union, says that he thinks the ultimate course of the Swedish debate is somewhere between "Meld and Waldenström—the two points in the spectrum."

Primary Races Still Indecisive

June 8 California, Ohio Votes
Next Big Tests for Candidates

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT).—Republicans are looking now to California and Democrats to Ohio for clarification of the still unresolved races for the presidential nominations. Both states vote on June 8.

In the six primaries on Tuesday, several of which were not decided until early yesterday morning, President Ford put further pressure on Ronald Reagan to win in California by cutting into the former governor's Southern strength. And Jimmy Carter, a winner only in his home region, suffered further erosion of the once prevalent idea that his nomination was inevitable.

But the results on Tuesday—three wins and three losses each for Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter, the front-runners in the Republican and Democratic delegate counts—did little to change the long-

range outlook in either party. Three small-state primaries next week are not considered significant.

Convention Prospects
Three months and six primaries after the first balloting in New Hampshire, it appears likely that unless President Ford can upset Mr. Reagan in the challenger's home state of California, and unless Mr. Carter can withstand his challengers in Ohio, both parties will have all-out scrambles before and during their national conventions.

The President, whose prospects seemed bleak only two weeks ago after a series of losses to the former California governor, won on Tuesday in Oregon, where he was expected to, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, where he was not. Although he lost in Arkansas, Nevada and Idaho, Mr. Ford was delighted to win half the races, rather than losing five out of six as some of his aides had predicted.

"It was the night that Reagan had to make a big comeback," said Stuart Spencer, deputy manager of the Ford campaign, "and he didn't do it."

Mr. Carter crushed his rivals in the South, averaging better than 60 per cent of the vote in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, but he was stopped cold in the West. He lost to Sen. Frank Church of Idaho in the senator's home state and to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California in Nevada.

His Key Defeat

Mr. Carter's key defeat, however, occurred in Oregon. Sen. Church won there as well, giving him the distinction of having entered three primaries and having won three. Gov. Brown's write-in campaign, one of the most successful in presidential primary history, with 22 per cent of the vote, nonetheless left him third.

There was common agreement that something—perhaps overexposure, perhaps spreading himself too thin—was hurting Mr. Carter, who on the last three primary Tuesdays has won only in his own region and by a whisker in Michigan.

But because Mr. Carter still holds such a wide lead in delegates, and continues to add to it, party leaders are not deserting him. Indeed, he is able to lure still more, as shown by an endorsement of Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City.

Reagan on Law and Order

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 27 (NYT).—Mr. Reagan, in his sharpest campaign attack on the law-and-order issue, said yesterday he would support legislation to change laws, precedence, procedures and rules of prosecution that are stacked on behalf of the criminal defendant.

He asserted that the criminal justice system had failed the U.S. public by imposing rules that sheltered criminals from prosecution. He told state law enforcement officers meeting here: "If legislation required at the federal level to untack the deck against the prosecution, I am in favor of such legislation."

Miss Quinlan's Family Seeks
Site for Her to Die in 'Dignity'

By Joseph F. Sullivan

MORRISTOWN, N.J., May 27 (NYT).—The family of Karen Quinlan is reported here to a decision to transfer her care to a physician and a new medical institution in their effort to let the comatose woman die in the manner she would have chosen with the State Supreme Court ruling, persons close to the case have reported.

They said the family had encountered problems finding a New Jersey licensed physician and a medical facility willing to take the case as a result of the publicity that had attended the family's efforts to implement the court decision.

A person close to the family denied that a new doctor had been found. "The decision can work and will work eventually. There are people working to overcome these problems and hopefully we will do that in the next few days."

Father Given Discretion

The Supreme Court ruled on March 31 that the 22-year-old woman could be removed from her life-support system if her attending physicians or a hospital ethics committee or similar body agreed that there was "no reasonable possibility" that she could recover to a "cognitive, sentient state."

The court also empowered Joseph Quinlan, the young woman's father, to replace her attending physicians and move her to an institution whose officials would agree to implement the family's desire that Miss Quinlan be allowed to "die with dignity."

The family was forced to seek new doctors when 11 present physicians, Drs. Robert Morse and Archard Javed, succeeded last week in weaning Miss Quinlan from the mechanical respirator that had been supporting her breathing for the last 13 months, and then refused to withhold any of the other medical procedures sustaining the woman's life.

Officials at St. Clare's Hospital in Denville, where Miss Quinlan is a patient, also have refused to agree to any suggestion that



United Press International.

LATIN LURCH?—Looking as though he might be trying a step or two of a samba or cha-cha-cha, President Ford backed into White House appointments secretary Terry O'Donnell while on his way to board the presidential plane, Air Force One, after a campaign stop in San Jose, Calif.

Soviet Editor Details Charge
Linking U.S. Newsmen, CIA

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP).—A Soviet publication has added some details to its charge that three Moscow-based correspondents of U.S. news organizations are associated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

In Washington, the State Department said that it planned to protest the accusations against George Krimsky of the Associated Press, Christopher S. Wren of The New York Times and Alfred Friendly Jr. of Newsweek magazine.

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said the three correspondents are "highly respected" and that the charges "tender their reputations and the organizations they represent."

All three men and their news organizations denied any CIA involvement when the accusation was published Tuesday in the Literaturnaya Gazeta, official organ of the Soviet Writers' Union.

In an interview with CBS news correspondent Richard Roth, the foreign editor of the Soviet weekly produced a dozen letters, purportedly written by Soviet citizens, that the editor said "point to the conclusion" that the three have been in the service of the CIA.

Tass Called Target

The editor, Oleg Prudkov, said an unnamed Moscow resident accused Mr. Krimsky of recruiting

a young Soviet citizen to work for Tass and of subsequently receiving unauthorized "special travel" from the Soviet press agency with the employee's help.

"The whole thing is a trumped-up charge," Mr. Krimsky said. "I knew someone who worked for Tass but we transacted no illicit business."

Mr. Roth said he was told that The New York Times man was accused of trying to elicit information about Soviet troop and rocket strengths. Mr. Wren told the AP: "I would rather not comment until I hear from Literaturnaya Gazeta myself." He has formally asked the Soviet editors to show him the accusatory letters.

Mr. Friendly was accused of trying to incite anti-Russian nationalist feelings in the republics of Estonia and Georgia, according to the CBS interview with Mr. Prudkov.

"I have not done anything to oppose the Georgians to the Russians or Estonians to the Russians," Mr. Friendly said when asked.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, when called by several Western correspondents about the article, said the matter involves only the magazine and is not a government affair.

A Soviet journalist hinted at a diplomatic reception last night that the Gazette article was written in retaliation for a recent Jack Anderson column that said secret U.S. government files indicate that "at least three Soviet newsmen" in Washington are "veteran KGB agents."

CIA Chief Admits

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI).—George Bush, director of the CIA, said in a letter made public yesterday that he cannot agree to stop all agency use of journalists as agents or sources of information, because this is not a "perfect world."

He was responding to a May 14 request from Milton Viorst, chairman of the Fund for Investigative Journalism Inc., that the CIA "announce now the termination of all use of journalists, including free lance, scholars and part-time reporters and editors, whether or not accredited, for intelligence operations."

Mr. Viorst said that acknowledged CIA use of some journalists overseas destroyed "the fundamental premises of a free press" and corroded "the First Amendment" protecting free speech.

Trial in Angola
Of Mercenaries
To Be Broadcast

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—The trial of 13 British, U.S. and Irish mercenaries in Angola is expected to start June 8. It will be broadcast and televised.

All but one of the defendants will have Angolan defense attorneys, according to a statement in Luanda yesterday by Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida. One defendant will be represented by a British lawyer, Mr. Boavida added.

"The People's Republic of Angola will show the world that its courts, within a revolutionary perspective, apply the laws passed by the Council of the Revolution and judge in accordance with universally accepted principles," he added.

Of the defendants, nine are British, three are American and one is Irish. One of the mercenaries, Costas Georgiou, known as Col. Callan, was alleged in British press reports to have arranged the execution of 14 mercenaries for refusing to go into combat.

Judgments Causing Caution in U.S. Taverns

By Robert Lindsey

REDONDO BEACH, Calif., May 27 (NYT).—Howard Bathrick manages Pat's Lounge here, a neighborhood bar that opened a few days after Prohibition ended in 1933. He likes to boast that it is a friendly place.

"Nine out of 10 people walk in here, and I don't ask them what they want," he says. "I know. They're regulars. I just set a drink down in front of them."

But these days, Mr. Bathrick—and thousands of other California saloon keepers—are eyeing their customers a little more warily. A growing number of court actions, including a \$2.3-million judgment leveled against a Beverly Hills cocktail lounge early this month, are holding bars and restaurants legally responsible for customers who get drunk, then get in their cars and injure or kill people, even themselves.

Bar owners say that the court decisions have created for them a situation much like the "malpractice crisis" facing doctors in many states—steeply rising liability insurance rates, wholesale cancellation of policies by some insurers, warning that many bar owners will go bankrupt because of higher insurance rates, and a new edge of suspicion in a traditional relationship of trust between practitioner and client.

California officials say that the state is leading the way in a number of such judgments against bars. But they say they are occurring increasingly in many of 24 other states, including New York, where statutes or court interpretations of the common law have given third parties the right to seek redress from persons who sold liquor to those later causing them injury.

The result here is one of bitterness and caution, and some people predict the demise of the neighborhood saloon.

"Why should we be responsible?" asked Lou Ullman, the owner of Pat's, where the liability rate has increased from \$200 annually to almost \$900 in the last two years. "We're not doctors; we don't know a person's tolerance for alcohol."

Barmen's Contention
"A guy could have been drinking at home or have a bottle in his car, and we serve him one long drink and if he kills himself or someone else, we're liable," he said.

The tavern keepers here contend that they have always "shut off" intoxicated customers who want another drink because, according to California law, their licenses could be suspended or revoked if they did not. But the barmen say that it is impossible for them to judge if some people are drunk.

"What are we going to do, put a machine at the door to check everybody?" asked Vernon Delatorre, who runs the Redondo Lounge, a tavern in this beach suburb of Los Angeles.

"Drinking is basically an art, and it depends on your mental state," Mr. Delatorre said. "Say you're depressed; you just had a big fight with your wife; or you don't like your boss. People react differently at different times. The lawyers are expecting us to be psychiatrists and policemen as well as bartenders; you can't do it."

It was in 1971 that the California Supreme Court first ruled that bars and restaurants could be held legally liable for the actions of customers who are served too much liquor. But it was not until the last year or so that most lawsuits filed as a result of this precedent began to reach the courts.

Liquor industry trade newspapers here regularly carry reports of such judgments by local courts.

Ford, Brezhnev
To Sign Pact on
A-Tests Today

MOSCOW, May 27 (UPI).—President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev will sign an agreement tomorrow to control underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, a Soviet spokesman said.

The agreement, providing for on-site inspection for the first time, was to have been signed two weeks ago. But the signing was postponed just before the Michigan primary election and there were suggestions in Washington that it was caused by domestic political reasons. A White House spokesman later said that Mr. Ford was studying the agreement.

The Soviet spokesman said that Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev will sign the pact simultaneously in Washington and Moscow.

The agreement, worked out in 23 negotiating sessions during an 18-month period, restricts underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes to levels under 150 kilotons—an amount equal to 150,000 tons of TNT. Explosions in the atmosphere have already been banned.

Cyprus Factions Hold
First Talks in 3 Months

NICOSIA, May 27 (Reuters).—Negotiations for the two sides in the Cyprus dispute met for the first time in more than three months on neutral ground in Nicosia today.

The meeting was held under United Nations auspices, and a UN communiqué later said the question of Greek Cypriots who are missing or who are living in the Turkish-controlled north of the island was discussed.

courts, and they have forecast that the number will rise as a result of a decision on May 4 involving Hollywood actor James Stacy.

A Los Angeles jury granted Mr. Stacy \$1.9 million for the loss of his left arm and leg because his motorcycle was struck by a car driven by an intoxicated driver who, the plaintiff's lawyer contended, had been served one

too many by a Beverly Hills restaurant-bar. The relatives of a passenger on the motorcycle who was killed were awarded \$400,000 by the jury. The restaurant's lawyers have asked the judge in the case to reduce the judgment, and the decision will probably be appealed. But that has not reduced the anxiety of the liquor industry and insurance companies.

Spanish Town
Renames Its
Main Street

MADRID, May 27 (UPI).—In a new sign of changing times in post-Franco Spain, the City Council of La Juncquera has decided to change the name of Jose Antonio Street to Calle Mayor (Main Street).

Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera was the founder of the Spanish Falange, the Fascist-style party on whose philosophy the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco originally based his regime.

There is a Jose Antonio Street in almost every town in Spain.

La Juncquera, in the northeast province of Gerona, was the first town in the province in 40 years to change the name of a street dedicated to Jose Antonio, the news agency Logos reported.

U.S. Yield Allows
Increased Sale of
Grains to Russia

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT).—Representatives of the United States have told a Soviet delegation that this country has enough grain to allow sales above those envisioned in an agreement reached in October, a high-ranking official of the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

But the official, Richard Bell, assistant secretary of agriculture, said that the Russian made no commitments on future purchases, saying it was too early to determine what their import needs might be in the coming year.

Mr. Bell headed the U.S. delegation in two days of consultations here with a Soviet trade group headed by Boris Gerderev, deputy minister of foreign trade. Such consultations are required twice yearly by the October agreement.

Under that agreement, the Soviet Union is committed to buy at least 5 million tons of U.S. corn and wheat a year for a five-year period beginning next Oct. 1. The Soviet Union has the right to buy up to 8 million tons, but it must consult with U.S. officials before exceeding that amount in a single year.

Aide Corrects
Ford's Remark
On Segregation

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—President Ford made an "incorrect reference" by saying the administration is trying to get the Supreme Court to review its decision on school desegregation, his spokesman said today.

Mr. Ford told a news conference yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, that the Justice Department is trying to find a case involving busing that could be taken before the Supreme Court "to see if the court would review its decision in the Brown case and the several that followed."

The court's 1954 decision in the case of Brown vs. Board of Education ruled that "separate but equal" education for blacks is unconstitutional.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Ford had made an error. "What he was referring to were several of the more recent cases since Brown that have ordered busing," Mr. Nessen added.

"Over the years President Ford has consistently and firmly stated he supports the Brown decision," he said.

TV Traffic Control
Barred as Spy Threat

PARIS, May 27 (AP).—The Town Council of Creil, 46 miles north of Paris, has decided against installing TV cameras for traffic control on the ground that they might be used for political spying.

Polic argued that with fewer officers needed to monitor traffic, more could be used to fight crime. But the council, meeting last night, decided that civil liberties might be endangered by the cameras and ruled against them.

U.S. Aide Warns
On Reserves for
Social Security

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—James Cardwell, the Social Security commissioner, told Congress yesterday that "no one knows" what will happen when the reserve fund set up to cover Social Security deficits runs out of cash, possibly as early as 1981.

But Mr. Cardwell told the Joint Economic Committee that he doubted the government would permit the Social Security system to go bankrupt and default on its payments. Two committee members, Senators Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and William Proxmire, D-Wis., also predicted Congress would act to cover any deficit. The Ford administration wants higher Social Security taxes to remedy the situation.

Without major changes in the financing arrangement for the system, Mr. Cardwell said, Social Security will continue to pay out more than it receives. The reserve fund set up to cover deficits now stands at \$44.3 billion. More than \$2 billion Americans receive Social Security cash benefits costing about \$6 billion a month.

Mao Greet Bhutto
For 'Cordial' Talks

TOKYO, May 27 (AP).—The Chinese Communist party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, met today with Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Chinese news agency reported.

The report followed recent rumors that Mr. Mao, 82, was dying. It said he clasped the hands of Mr. Bhutto, Mrs. Bhutto and Aziz Ahmed, minister of defense and foreign affairs, and then had "a cordial and friendly conversation."

U.S. Envoy to Sri Lanka

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI).—The Senate has confirmed without opposition the nomination of former Maine Governor John Reed to be the new U.S. ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Islands.

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Scientists Identify 'Love Potion'

Moth's Aphrodisiac May Spell Its Downfall

By Paul Hodge

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP).—Agricultural scientists who have spent six months studying the sex lives of the cabbage looper moth say they have discovered an insect "love potion" that hedges in for the moths but might prove a boon to cabbage crops.

The scientists say they have identified an insect aphrodisiac, believed to be the first known to modern science, which renders the female looper moth helpless to the sexual advances of the male looper moth.

But it also makes female looper moths stop emitting their sex-attractant odor, which is what the male looper moths use to home in on the willing female. Spreading the aphrodisiac, scientists theorize, means that the males would never find the females and there would be no more offspring.

At stake, besides the sex lives of male and female looper moths, is \$10 million worth of cabbage and related crops that looper moths in the larva stage eat through every year.

Not Human-Tested

The aphrodisiac is a flowery scent widely used in perfumes, food flavorings and anesthetics. It is thought to be one of the first confirmed "love potions" ever found for any species. The substance has not been tested on humans, and scientists do not expect it to do to people what it does to cabbage loopers.

After many months of pre-experiments, scientists have found that the aphrodisiac—known as 2-phenylethanol—works only when the male looper gently strokes the female looper's upper legs, usually between midnight and dawn.

Two Department of Agriculture

scientists in Beltsville, Md., Martin Jacobson and Victor Adler, have been studying the moths for the last six months.

The aphrodisiac discovery is the second scientific intrusion into the sex life of the cabbage looper, a small greenish white moth with a one-inch wingspan. In 1967, the Agricultural Research Service identified the sex-attractant emitted by female loopers which draws males from miles around but that does not arouse them sexually. The scent was developed commercially in an effort to lure male loopers to traps, but has not been very successful.

Crop damage from cabbage loopers comes from the insects' larvae, since adult loopers, like most of the world's 1-million identified insects, do not eat. They devote the major portion of their brief adult lives, which last only a few weeks, to propagation.

The aphrodisiac, a scent that greatly arouses female loopers was discovered by Mr. Adler last fall in the dark, almost deserted Beltsville research buildings, lit only by an infrared photographer's light. The scent causes

the female moths to flap their wings frantically and arch their backs. This also occurred when their legs were stroked softly with a fine brush as they clung to the sides of their cages. Mr. Adler's nighttime studies were necessary because most moths, unlike butterflies, are nocturnal creatures.

The scent, emitted from the minuscule genital hair of the male moth, is a sex pheromone that stimulates other members of the same species. Alarm pheromones, according to Mr. Adler, are common in nature. Many deer and elk give off warning scents of danger to their downwind herds. Mr. Adler believes humans and most other creatures, like the cabbage looper, may well emit and react to aphrodisiacs—it's just that they haven't been discovered yet.

Females Discreet

"There's a lot of selectivity in insects, especially since many of them mate only once, and female insects are very discreet. Females of all kinds reject more than they ever accept."

"I think it's told for centuries about aphrodisiacs are true," Mr. Adler said. He was critical, however, of the so-called love potions that people have consumed and rubbed on themselves in attempts to increase desire in others.

The revised Encyclopedia Britannica dismisses man's ancient belief in exotic foods and aphrodisiacs as "unfounded folklore, although some drugs such as alcohol and marijuana may lead to sexual excitation through depression of inhibitory centers."

Besides Mr. Adler and Mr. Jacobson, an Agriculture Department scientist from California, Albert Kishaba, and a German scientist, Ernst Friesner, also contributed to the aphrodisiac discovery.

Death Toll on Luzon Is Increased to 139

MANILA, May 27 (AP)—The death toll has reached 139 in floods spawned a week ago by the typhoon known as Olga on the Philippines' main island of Luzon, the government radio said today.

The radio reported 34 more deaths, most by drowning, in Pangasinan Province in central Luzon. Meanwhile, authorities said, the typhoon weakened into a tropical storm as it moved toward the China Sea.



LAYING IT ON—Small Roland of San Diego, a 67-year-old flag painter painting a pole in Washington.

Australia to Give Land To Its Aborigines

CANTBERRA, May 27 (AP)—Australia is to give aboriginal ownership of large areas of Northern Territory and over mining there, according to a government announcement. The land consists mainly of aboriginal reserves and traditional tribal land. The aim is to be handed over to 80,000 sq miles, one-fifth of the North Territory.

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Blames West, UN for Cambodia Defeat Lon Nol Rigidly Against Red Rule

By Jacques Leslie

ONOLULU, May 27.—The set is a fashionable Honolulu instead of a palace in Phnom Penh, but the ideas that Lon Nol espouses are unchanged the days when he was President of Cambodia.

In an interview last weekend, Lon Nol defended his record as Cambodia's leader during five years of war and bemoaned what he perceives as the West's growing disinclination to fight Communism.

Lon Nol, 63, said he is not working now and lives "like an ordinary citizen." He would not discuss how he supports himself and the 17-family members and relatives who live with him.

Partly paralyzed since suffering a stroke in 1971, Lon Nol walked haltingly with the aid of a cane, his left arm hanging immobile. Except for his clothes—a bright Hawaiian shirt and gray slacks—his appearance seemed to have changed little since his Phnom Penh days. He then wore a plain green uniform with a gold pin showing six stars and

a circle for the field marshal's rank he gave himself.

Lon Nol seemed particularly concerned about correcting the widely accepted notion that when he left Cambodia on April 1, 1975—16 days before the fall of his government to the Khmer Rouge—he knew that he would not return. He left under U.S. pressure, ostensibly to influence the then pending decision by Congress on aid to Cambodia and to facilitate negotiations with the Khmer Rouge. Despite his departure, the aid was not approved and negotiations never took place.

Lon Nol charged that Saekhan Khoy, who became acting president when he departed, failed to notify him in ensuing days of the deepening military crisis around Phnom Penh so that he could come home.

"Personally, I have never failed my responsibility under fire," he said. "I stayed five years without breaking. My soldiers stayed and fought even after Saekhan Khoy left. The biggest regret for me is that I wasn't there [when Phnom Penh fell]."

Lon Nol's brother, Gen. Lon Non, and Premier Long Boret were among the officials who stayed after the government fell and were killed by the Khmer Rouge.

Considered even by his allies to be one of the world's most isolated leaders when he was in power in Phnom Penh, Lon Nol still seems to have a severely limited grasp of world affairs.

During the interview, for example, he denounced the idea of détente with Communist nations, as well as a perspective on international affairs that stresses the superpowers at the expense of "the rights of people in the small countries."

But when asked whether this was meant as criticism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Lon Nol was surprised and asked why it could be interpreted that way. Told of Mr. Kissinger's support for détente and his emphasis on relations among the superpowers, Lon Nol said, "I didn't know that."

Asked whether he retained hope of returning to Cambodia some day, Lon Nol said, "Every Khmer is thinking about this, but when or how is impossible to say. Everybody sees that this [the installation of the Khmer Rouge government] is not the conclusion."

Leaders Called 'Puppets'
Lon Nol denounced the Khmer Rouge leaders as Communist "puppets" and estimated that 15 million of the nation's 17 million people were killed after the Khmer Rouge take-over. The highest Western estimate of the killings is 500,000.

Lon Nol criticized the UN and the Western powers for not adequately supporting his government during the war and for not stepping in to halt Khmer Rouge atrocities after their rise to power last year. "It's ridiculous for the United Nations to speak of the rights of men elsewhere in the world because Khmers are also men. After April 17, the UN should have stopped the Khmer Rouge. They killed people just like that."

Lon Nol then displayed a recent issue of Paris Match, which shows photographs of alleged Khmer Rouge atrocities.

"The American Army has never been vanquished," he said. "But why this time, after so much combat in Vietnam, didn't the United States win? What saved Europe [in World War II]? It was determination. But in Southeast Asia, now it's necessary that men submit to dictatorship."

© Los Angeles Times.

7th Letter Bomb, Sent to Tory MP, Defused by Police

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—Another letter bomb—the seventh of a wave blamed on the IRA—has been discovered at the home of a prominent politician, the police said today.

The device was defused last night at the home of opposition Conservative legislator John Biggs-Davison, well known for his anti-IRA views.

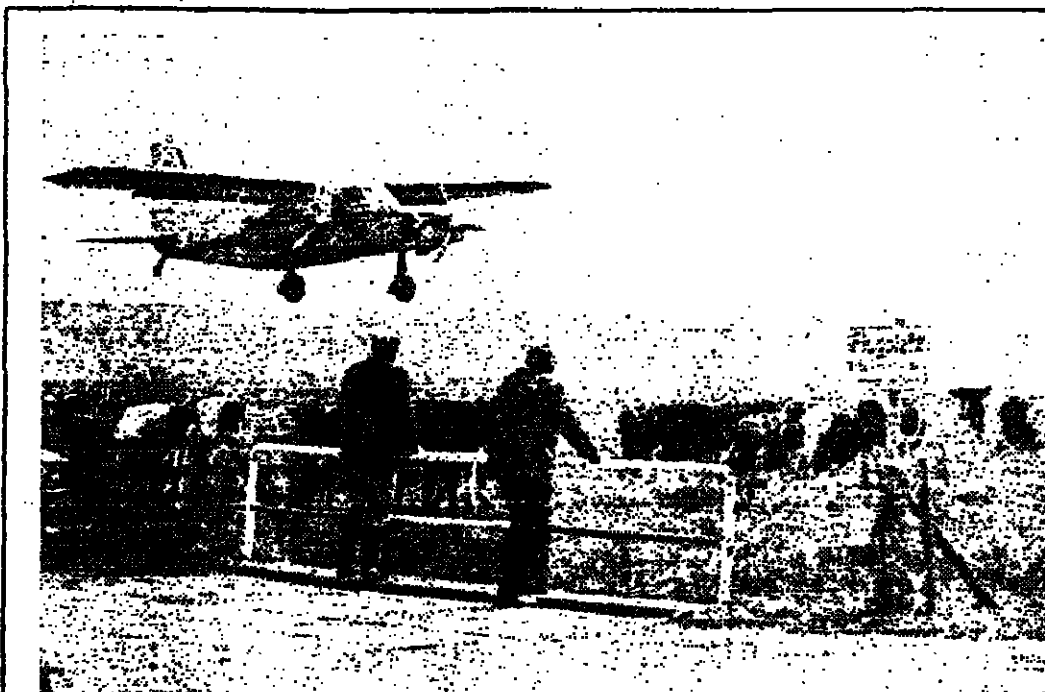
Six other bombs, packed in large manila envelopes or parcels, were sent yesterday to prominent government officials. The police who defused the packages said they would almost certainly have killed anyone who opened them.

Scotland Yard's bomb squad accused the IRA of sending the devices and said they could mark the start of a new bomb campaign. There has been a lull of about two months in IRA bomb attacks in London.

2 Killed in Ulster
BELFAST, May 27 (Reuters).—Gunmen killed two men in separate attacks here today and two policemen also came under fire but escaped injury.

Argentina to Expel Jailed French Priest
BUENOS AIRES, May 27 (Reuters).—Argentina's military government ordered the expulsion of a French priest yesterday for alleged activities harmful to the security of the state, government sources said.

The priest, the Rev. Jean-Marie Renevo, has been under arrest along with 13 other persons seized in a series of army raids in the northern province of Formosa last November. It was not immediately known when he would leave the country.



UNMOOVED—Grazing cattle ignored a low-flying airplane that was making a landing at an airport at Bodelum, in northern West Germany. The cattle have become accustomed to the noise of planes landing and leaving the airfield, whose boundary markers are several hundred meters to the right of the warning sign.

Singapore Announces It Foiled New Communist Subversion Plot

SINGAPORE, May 27 (UPI).—Police have foiled a Communist plot to launch a new phase of subversion and terrorism in Singapore by arresting 50 persons since January under the Internal Security Act, the government said today.

The Communist operations extended to Sydney, Bangkok and Hong Kong where branches were established to recruit Singapore and Malaysian students studying overseas, according to a statement released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The statement said that police seized documents, including field directives, photographs of Com-

munist guerrillas in a training camp at the Thai-Malaysian border, booby-trap paraphernalia, including detonators, cash for the funding of underground activities and sketches of government buildings and military installations.

"The discoveries from the latest security operations in Singapore show that, beneath the surface calm, extensive clandestine activities have been going on. Only timely action by the Internal Security Department has foiled the Communists before any real damage is done. But it is obvious the Communists will keep trying," the government said.

Sweden Fines 5 In Cash Transfer

STOCKHOLM, May 27 (AP).—Three officials of the Finnish Social Democratic party and the treasurer of the Swedish Social Democratic party were fined by a district court here yesterday after being found guilty of attempting to smuggle 200,000 crowns (\$45,000) from Sweden to Finland last fall.

A fourth Finnish official, who slipped through the airport check and flew to Helsinki with 50,000 crowns (\$11,400), was also fined. The 250,000 crowns being smuggled was a gift from the West German and Swedish Social Democrats to their Finnish party colleagues, to be used in an important election within the Finnish metalworkers' union.

Buddhists Fear Dalai Lama, In Retreat, May Soon Abdicate

NEW DELHI, May 27 (Reuters).—When Tibetan Buddhists in India marked the 2520th anniversary of the birth of Buddha this month, most of them said a special prayer for the well-being of the Dalai Lama, their highest priest.

For speculation is mounting among the exiled Tibetan community that their spiritual and temporal leader may have decided to end the centuries-old succession of the Dalai Lamas by abdicating.

The Dalai Lama has been in retreat for almost a month, adding to concern among the Tibetans that he is preparing to make a major announcement, which many believe will touch on his own future.

Process of Merging
Special prayers have been said at all Tibetan settlements, including one here, for the 41-year-old leader, who is considered an enlightened bodhisattva, or one who is in the process of merging with the Buddha himself.

Since he fled to India in 1959 after an abortive rebellion against the Chinese in Tibet, the Dalai Lama has lived in exile in Dharamsala, a Himalayan mountain retreat in Himachal Pradesh.

The Hindustan Times, in a recent special report from the retreat, said that priests there claim they have received several indications that their leader will not remain among them for much longer.

Tibetan monks held a traditional ceremony, called the Tenzhung, to request the Dalai Lama to stay and lead them for a long time. He is reported to have refused to accept the customary gifts, including a statue of Buddha, indicating his inability to remain.

The Dalai Lama is also reported to have rebuked his followers for indulging in "squabbles and

factionalism"—and for moving toward the "luxury life-style of other rich people." He has confined himself to his room and has met few persons except high priests. There have also been reports that he is ill.

To Be Born Again

According to the Hindustan Times report, there is speculation in Dharamsala that he will give up his life to be born again. Another interpretation is that the leader has decided to abdicate and end the system of reincarnate Buddhist rulers of Tibet that dates from the 14th century.

The present Dalai Lama is the 14th reincarnation and was chosen the spiritual ruler of Tibet in 1939, four years after he was born into a peasant farming family in Chinghai, on the border with China.

In March, the state oracle, known in Tibetan as Maschung Choskang, went into a trance and predicted that the Dalai Lama would not be around much longer. The oracle's words are important. It is he who traces the soul of a deceased Dalai Lama, in a search that sometimes lasts years, to a newborn baby.

Religious Discourse

Observers are waiting to see if the Dalai Lama will cancel a religious discourse, called Thungkar Wangchen, scheduled to be held in the remote Ladakh region of Kashmir in July. The cancellation of the discourse, one of the holiest events for Tibetans, would give further edge to speculation that he is planning to abdicate.

The observers also see political undertones in the retreat from public life of the Dalai Lama.

The latest Indian move to mend fences with China by sending an ambassador to Peking for the first time since the 1962 war may have finally ended whatever hope the ruler held of returning to Tibet.

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Obituaries

Time Maggie Teyte, 88, Star British and French Opera

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—Maggie Teyte, 88, one of the century's leading British singers, died in a hospital last night.

Maggie trained as a soprano in Paris and then moved to London where she sang with the composer. She quickly established herself as an interpreter of songs, particularly those of Maurice Strakosky, in time from Faure and Debussy and Ravel.

She was for several years a member of the Opéra Comique, where in 1908, at age 25, she sang the role of Mélisande in the opera "Pelléas et Mélisande" by Claude Debussy.

made her U.S. debut in Philadelphia. She also sang for several seasons with the Chicago Opera Company and the Boston Opera.

During World War II, she sang for the armed forces in camps and hospitals around Britain. She was decorated with the Croix de Lorraine in 1945 for her services to French music. In 1957 was made a chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and in 1968 was named a dame of the British Empire.

Zaverio Roncalli
BERGAMO, Italy, May 27 (Reuters).—Zaverio Roncalli, 83, a brother of the late Pope John XXIII, died at his home here early today, his family announced.

Hans Redl
VIENNA, May 27 (Reuters).—Veteran tennis player Hans Redl, 63, who became a national star in the sport after losing his left arm fighting with the German Army in Russia in World War II, died yesterday. He won 30 Austrian championships and played in 21 Davis Cup matches.

Extending the Golan Truce

As the Golan Heights pose the most delicate and difficult boundary question in the Middle East, so the maintenance of UN peace-keeping forces there is crucial to any hopes of a rational settlement in the area. Therefore, it is a relief to know that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to Damascus seems to have produced an extension of the truce on the Golan—without political conditions.

Mr. Waldheim's journey was viewed with skepticism in some quarters as a possible invitation to Syria to raise political issues—to use the truce, in effect, as a tool for securing advantages that should be left for negotiations without the imminent threat of fighting that the withdrawal of the UN buffer would ensure. But this did not occur: Syria may have been preoccupied with its Lebanese entanglement and the intra-Arab disputes that have arisen from it. There has seldom been as much disarray among the Arab states as the combination of Egypt's Sinai accord and the rivalry of Arab groups and states within Lebanon has created. Until there is some kind of agreement over Lebanon, it would be very difficult to re-create a common Arab front over the Israeli issues—especially since much of the factional chaos in Lebanon reflects differing Arab attitudes over Palestine.

Under such circumstances, it would not be easy for Syria to formulate any political conditions for the renewal of the UN mandate on the Golan Heights that would not be regarded as either too stiff or too lenient by its allies. Moreover, President Assad's tone, since the dissolution of order in Lebanon, has been more constructive and less uncompromising. He would seem to be approaching better relations with Egypt—despite the abrupt cancellation of direct talks between Damascus and Cairo—and to feel that, on the whole, Libya, Iraq and the Palestinian extremists present a greater potential for Arab troubles than the more conservative states like Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

So Mr. Waldheim's announcement that he foresees no serious difficulties in extending the Golan truce is not surprising. Of course, on the volatile Middle East scene, such difficulties could arise suddenly. But for the present, at least, the Golan should present no special obstacle to the resumption of serious discussions of a Middle East settlement, and Mr. Waldheim appears optimistic that such talks will take place. That they will be fruitful is another matter—that is immediately important is that the precarious peace can be maintained long enough to get them started.

Ford Rallies...

President Ford's victories in Kentucky, Tennessee and Oregon re-established him as the favorite to win the Republican nomination at his party's convention in Kansas City in August.

Mr. Ford squeezed through to victory by barely 5,000 votes in Kentucky and by fewer than 2,000 in Tennessee. In both states, he had substantial support from well-known local politicians. Nevertheless, these are both conservative states in which Ronald Reagan should have won.

Ironically, Mr. Reagan's candor on the issues probably cost him the small winning margin in both states. Asked recently his views about the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Reagan gave a philosophical answer which made it plain that in principle he strongly disapproved of the federal government using tax money to compete with the private utility companies. Although he backed away from endorsing the position of Sen. Barry Goldwater—and of President Eisenhower—that the TVA ought to be sold to private industry, his honest answer made clear his lack of enthusiasm for this unique enterprise.

Unfortunately for him, the TVA has become a cherished part of the status quo

even for conservative Republicans in eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. President Ford swept those areas by margins large enough to offset Mr. Reagan's strong showings in Memphis and Louisville.

The number of delegates actually won by the President's success in those two states was small, but these triumphs, combined with his anticipated victory in more progressive Oregon, continued the favorable momentum that Mr. Ford had achieved a week earlier in Michigan and Maryland. These results easily offset Mr. Reagan's victories in the smaller states of Arkansas, Nevada and Idaho.

Mr. Reagan may well win California on June 8 with its 167 delegates; but even if he does, that gain will be offset in New Jersey and Ohio, where he is making no effort and where almost as many delegates—a combined total of 164—are at stake on the same day. If the results of these three final primaries, in effect, cancel one another out, Mr. Reagan can hope to overcome President Ford's lead in pledged delegates only by winning over most of the uncommitted. But when it comes to wooing uncommitted delegates, an incumbent president with the power of patronage almost surely has an unbeatable advantage over any challenger.

...Carter Falters

The inconclusive results in six Southern and Western primaries stalled but did not reverse former Gov. Jimmy Carter's steady drive toward the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Carter raced off with handsome victories in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. Since these triumphs had been anticipated, they were heavily discounted in the political community. Yet it is a measure of Mr. Carter's political accomplishment that six months ago no one would have confidently forecast that he would defeat Gov. George C. Wallace by lopsided margins in all three of those states. Mr. Carter has liberated his party from the dark shadow of Wallaceite demagoguery, a historic achievement worth noting in the strife and clamor of these closing weeks of the nomination struggle.

But it was how Mr. Carter fared in the Western primaries against his two newest challengers—Idaho's Sen. Frank Church and California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.—that he was judged this week. Sen. Church scored heavily in his native state, while Gov. Brown did well in thinly populated Nevada, California's close neighbor. Oregon, which abuts both Idaho and California, offered the most serious test. There the vote split three ways with Sen. Church, Mr. Carter and Gov. Brown finishing in that order.

The negative implications of this Western voting are immediately visible. Mr. Carter has still failed to shake off any of his persistent challengers. Mr. Church and Mr. Brown as well as Rep. Morris K. Udall are now sure to remain in contention through the final two weeks of the primaries and probably into the convention in Madison Square Garden in July.

In his victory statement, Sen. Church said the Oregon results indicate that the Democratic convention will be an open rather than an open-and-shut affair. But the beneficiary of a wide-open convention is likely to be Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. He, rather than Sen. Church or Gov. Brown, is the strong second choice of many of the delegates now committed to Sen. Henry Jackson and Rep. Udall.

But are the delegates prepared to nominate a candidate who entered none of the primaries in place of one who entered 20 of the 30 and who not only swept the South but also won in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin? That is the question Democrats will be pondering as they think about Carter vs. Humphrey in the weeks leading up to the July convention.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Giscard's Lebanon Proposal

The noise made about the French President's statement concerning Lebanon, the storm which it has started, have compelled the Elysée Palace to issue a clarification specifying its meaning and its bearing. We are far from the "armed intervention" announced by some from "the gunboat policy" or even from what a West German

newspaper unpleasantly compared to the Suez operation. Will the Elysée clarification be enough to calm down the alarms of the unanimously hostile Arab press? Does this mean that the French proposal, even reduced to proper proportions, looks like misparrying? The very near future will tell.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 28, 1901

WASHINGTON.—Justice Brown yesterday delivered the decision of the Supreme Court in the Puerto Rico tariff cases. It holds that Puerto Rico must be considered as domestic territory until Congress determines otherwise. Consequently all tariff duties imposed on products from the island exported to the United States were illegally collected. The importers can now recover the amounts that were paid.

Fifty Years Ago

May 28, 1926

WASHINGTON.—The oldest footprints in the sands of time in the United States have been found by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, Smithsonian paleontologist, in Arizona's Grand Canyon. They are believed to have been made more than 25 million years ago by animals on the Yaki trail. The footprints were made in moist sand and since that time more than 1,000 feet of rock-making materials were piled up in successive strata above them.



Limping U.S. Front-Runners

By Joseph Kraft

PORTLAND, Ore.—In the six primaries held on Tuesday, President Ford and Jimmy Carter both made great leaps forward in their quest for the presidential nomination. But in the process they both also stumbled. Especially here in Oregon, they emerge from the latest primaries as limping front-runners.

President Ford's big progress came with the upset victories he achieved in Kentucky and Tennessee. He demonstrated that he had pulling power in the border states supposed to be at the heart of the Reagan appeal. The Reagan bandwagon, which Mr. Ford slowed in Michigan and Maryland on May 18, was further mired in Kentucky and Tennessee on Tuesday.

But the President also suffered three more losses to the former California governor—in Arkansas, Idaho and Nevada. He has now lost more primaries than any previous incumbent president. He clearly does not make a hit in highly conservative states looking for strong leadership. Indeed, it seems that a large part of the country does not really consider Mr. Ford the true incumbent.

Vivid Impression

That impression was particularly vivid here in Oregon. This is a moderate state, partial to progressive Republicans. Its most famous Republican leader—the late Sen. Wayne Morse—became a Democrat in mid-career. Its two present senators—Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood—are progressive Republicans.

Its most recent Republican governor, Tom McCall, has been the most enlightened of Republican state leaders and an avowed foe of Ronald Reagan. Mr. Reagan ran very poorly here in the 1968 primary, with less than a quarter of the vote, and was deemed to be highly unpopular because of his fights with Gov. McCall, who has a mouth as big as his heart. Before last Tuesday's primary, the betting was that Mr. Ford would score a 60-to-40 victory over Mr. Reagan.

Instead he slipped through by 52 to 48 per cent. He did poorly in the wheatlands of eastern Oregon, and equally in the southern regions of the state. His weak showing here is a poor augury for the California primary on June 8 when 167 delegates come up for grabs. Unless Mr. Ford wins that, it is hard to see how he can down Mr. Reagan except by some sharp trading on the convention floor.

Carter's Lead

On the Democratic side, Jimmy Carter added to his enormous delegate lead by lopsided victories in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He now has nearly 900 delegates, and there is every reason to believe that he will go into the convention with something like 1,200 of the 1,505 votes necessary for nomination.

But the three victories underline the regional characters of Mr. Carter's support. That was given further expression by losses to Sen. Frank Church of Idaho in that state and in Oregon, and to Gov. Jerry Brown of California in Nevada.

Except for Pennsylvania, Mr. Carter has yet to take a contested Northern state by a solid majority. He lost New York and Massachusetts, and only eked out bare victories in Wisconsin, Michigan and Connecticut.

The voting here in Oregon, moreover, tended to suggest that much of his past success was due to the weakness of the competition. Sen. Church, for example, lost to Mr. Carter in rural areas which the former Georgia governor had previously won in all past primaries. Gov. Brown was

the new face, and he took the youth vote away from Mr. Carter, carrying on an extraordinary write-in campaign in the county seats of both Oregon and Oregon State Universities.

My guess is that Mr. Carter still has enough momentum and enough delegates to win the nomination on a second or third ballot. Certainly I do not see Gov. Brown making it. For all his vitality as a campaigner, and despite the interest he arouses as the first product of Jesuitical Zen, he is too young and too eccentric to capture the Democratic party.

But Sen. Church is something else. He is far more experienced than Mr. Carter, and rivals him in ambition and lack of humor. He has the special gift—that is the word—that comes from having been a boy orator. He has shown a capacity to capture voters previously committed to Hubert Humphrey or Morris Udall

or Edward Kennedy or Henry Jackson. He has beaten Mr. Carter three straight times—in Nebraska, Idaho and Oregon. He will probably beat him again next week in Montana, and maybe in Rhode Island.

But these are small states and Sen. Church's delegation has a distinctly Northwestern regional flavor. Moreover, he next faces Mr. Carter in California where Gov. Brown is almost a sure winner; in New Jersey where there is a favorite-son ticket, and in Ohio where Congressman Udall is also in the race.

Unless Sen. Church can overcome the handicap of these many-sided races, Sen. Humphrey will be the residuary legatee of those who feel doubts about Mr. Carter. But if Sen. Humphrey were to win the nomination, without participating in any primary, it would look like the rawest of raw deals.

Is Mr. Carter's confidence still justified? He has now lost two primaries to Gov. Jerry Brown and three to Sen. Frank Church, including Oregon, where he had made a last-minute effort. The novelty that was part of his appeal has evidently started to fade. The opposition has not collapsed, as predicted after his victory in Pennsylvania.

But I think there are good reasons for the continuing air of confidence. The first is numbers. Answering a question about losing "momentum" after Oregon, Mr. Carter said he agreed that psychology was important; but he said there was another thing that mattered in the race for the presidential nomination: "delegates."

Needs 1,505

The New York Times now gives Mr. Carter 678 of the 1,505 delegates needed for a majority at the convention in July. He claims over 1,000, including those due to emerge from caucus states still in process, and some detached observers think that figure is roughly accurate.

On June 8, New Jersey, Ohio and California elect 540 delegates. It is a fair guess that Mr. Carter should win at least 200 of them. If so, he will finish the selection period with over 1,300.

In the month between June 8 and the convention, 1,200 delegates will loom awfully large in the calculations of Democratic professionals. Mayor Abraham D. Beame of New York, announcing his support of Mr. Carter at a press conference, was asked whether he thought it would be difficult to get the extra 300 votes needed in that month. The mayor replied: "I think it will be difficult for him not to get them."

There is also the truism that you can't beat somebody with nobody. The Carter opposition is divided among politicians of different personalities, policies and followings. None has more than 300 delegates now. Are Sen. Church, Gov. Brown, Rep. Morris Udall and Sen. Henry Jackson

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'A Good Likelihood'

By Anthony Lewis

TRENTON, N.J.—Jimmy Carter's self-assurance is expressed in softer tones these days, but it is still there: "If I am elected president—and I think there's a good likelihood that I will come to pass..." Or sometimes: "If I am elected president—and I intend to be..." Audiences do not miss the determination in the quiet voice.

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likely to agree on one of themselves as the stop-Carter candidate? Or would the convention really go to Hubert Humphrey, who did not enter a single primary and who on his record would be a vulnerable nominee?

Tribal Instinct

Democrats have a tribal instinct for fratricide, but, after the year of 1968 and 1972, a preponderant number would like to stick together this time and win. And stopping the candidate who goes into the convention with 1,200 votes would necessarily involve much blood-letting and subsequent bitterness.

The South has particular importance in these calculations. In Arkansas and Tennessee and Kentucky this week, Mr. Carter showed again how popular he is there. Asked how Southern voters would feel if he were denied the nomination, he said he would support the ticket "and try to convince Southern people that it was not a sectional thing." But most observers think a ticket without Mr. Carter would have to write off the South.

President Ford's primary victories in Kentucky and Tennessee suggest that he would be a more effective candidate in Southern and border areas than has been thought—especially if he goes on raising the school-bus issue. And those results could strengthen the case for Mr. Carter as the only viable Democratic candidate in those areas.

During the month before the convention Mr. Carter and his people will be making all these arguments—to individual uncommitted delegates, to other candidates and to such party leaders as Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago. Mayor Daley alone controls 86 Illinois votes listed as favoring Sen. Adlai Stevenson.

Remain Free

Many traditional techniques are open to Mr. Carter: he is trying to pick up 300 or so delegates. He may try to satisfy leading figures about his views on issues of special interest to them—as Mayor Beame was said to have been satisfied on union issues. He would talk about possible running mates—although he would much rather remain free to pick someone, presumably a Northern liberal, on the basis of the strength he would add to the ticket.

But most of all, the appeal will be to the hope of victory. One

The Fragile Unity Of the Third World

By Paul Hoffmann

NEW YORK.—The loose caucus of 100 or so underdeveloped nations has been effective in international affairs because its members agree on one basic tenet: The nations want more.

This agreement has given them growing influence at the UN General Assembly and in meetings such as the UN Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to end today in Nairobi. The developing countries, contend they have long been exploited by the industrial nations and they have been able to air specific grievances, like the fluctuations in world prices for the raw materials on which their economies depend.

But this grouping of poor nations—about 70 per cent of the earth's population with only 30 per cent of global income—is not at all a monolithic bloc. "This group of developing countries is often called (and sometimes calls itself) 'the Third World,' to distinguish it from the Western world dominated by the United States and the Eastern world dominated by the Soviet Union."

But "Third World" is a misnomer; its unity is fragile and the economic and political differences among its members are enormous. As for instance, between the newly oil-rich developing countries such as Saudi Arabia and truly impoverished countries such as Bangladesh. Politics intrude even on who is considered for membership; some nations, such as Chile, are barred for political reasons.

Divisions

The divisions have shown up in other areas. Algerians and Cubans, for example, have stopped coordinating their moves at the United Nations as they had done until recently. Algeria has served notice it won't support another drive by Premier Fidel Castro to embroil the developing nations in a quarrel with the United States over demands for Puerto Rico's independence.

Diplomats at UN headquarters watched in fascination the other day as African representatives were crowding around Algeria's chief delegate, Abdelatif Rahal. The Africans were telling the Algerian they wouldn't back an initiative by him in the Economic and Social Council to reconfirm the equation of Zionism with racism. The African delegates reminded Mr. Rahal they had gone along with the Arab group last November when it pushed through the General Assembly the resolution that declared Zionism to be "a form of racism and racial discrimination." An African delegate was overheard to say: "You made us break off relations with Israel, and what have we got in return?"

Another dispute is pitting Indians against the Chinese, which declares themselves as "nonaligned" with any of the superpowers, have generally stuck together in international negotiations and especially in the United Nations. The world grouping has in fact become the principal forum of the developing nations. Big powers, including the United States, often wobble group merely because of its rising strength in the General Assembly and other UN bodies.

The tensions will almost certainly be evident in a series of strategy meetings this summer. They will include a conference of the Organization of African Unity in Mauritius, and a heads-of-state conference of the so-called "nonaligned group" in Colombo, Sri Lanka. If President Tito of Yugoslavia attends the Colombo party, he will be the only survivor of the "historic chiefs" of the non-aligned movement. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and President Sukarno of Indonesia, who were charter members of the group, are all dead. With a without President Tito, Yugoslavia is today on the fringe of the group. None of the other leaders has quite the international stature of the "historic chiefs."

The principals in the movement now are President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast, President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and a few lesser figures. All head authoritarian one-party regimes, and most derive their power from liberation movements that have become military machines.

domestic against Mozambique. Guinea-Bissau said Angola is three times Portuguese diamonds, over a quarter of the world's diamond supply. Time India is disturbed by Pakistan. Ethiopia and Somalia are open hostile neighbors.

But the bloc of developing countries is still influential. Much of the influence is the result of the 1973 oil embargo. Clearly it is the service of Arab politics, to oil weapon brought advantage—a fourfold price increase—by rich Arab producers. I furthermore increased the price and leverage of non-oil industrial countries generally. At the same time, the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries caused a deep cleavage between developing countries that had oil and those that didn't.

Pays Same Price

The second group found it a disunity it had to pay the same high price for oil as the industrial nations. Economists started to speak of yet another nations grouping, destitute countries such as Bangladesh, that have little or nothing to sell and are hard hit by the world energy crisis.

Despite internal differences, the emerging countries, which declare themselves as "nonaligned" with any of the superpowers, have generally stuck together in international negotiations and especially in the United Nations. The world grouping has in fact become the principal forum of the developing nations. Big powers, including the United States, often wobble group merely because of its rising strength in the General Assembly and other UN bodies.

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Castro Initiative

Then there is of course Mr. Castro. The Cuban military expedition into Angola has startled some African and Latin American governments, and these quakes may come up at the meetings in Mauritius and Sri Lanka.

Mr. Castro's military effort in Africa has had the effect of alerting the United States to the continent and to the difficulty of developing nations in general. The recent African tour by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with the proclamation of a new United States doctrine—support for black majority rule in southern Africa—in Lusaka, Zambia, was a first result. Will diplomats concede that the Lusaka statement has won new friends for the United States in Africa, the fact that it was made at all is seen as a triumph to the developing nations.

China has for years been courting the developing countries but has lately found that even members of that group the seemed staunch allies, like Tanzania or Mozambique, refuse to be sucked into the Moscow-Peking struggle.

European nations that view the chief colonizers of the developing nations are groping for a new relationship. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has organized his own North-South party in Paris. Britain is using old Common wealth ties to exercise influence in developing countries; and Portugal is now cutting the liberalizing movement that only recently had been outlawed and fought by Lisbon.

Letter

Democrats' Doings

One of the best kept secrets in this campaign year is that 39 candidates are seeking to be elected to the six delegate seats accorded Americans abroad at the Democratic Convention beginning July 12 in New York.

Everyone in France should know that ballots must arrive at the Democratic Committee headquarters, 41 Avenue de Friedland, Paris, not later than Monday, May 31, if they are to be counted in London on June 2.

If any JET reader still has his ballot, send it in immediately. If one is needed, go to headquarters and vote on the spot. Ask for Louise (4th floor).

LEONARD RADLO,
Vice-Chairman,
Democratic Party
Committee.
Paris.

Bergman's Latest Film— Thrilling 'Face to Face'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

On March 27 (EHT)—Ingmar Bergman's "Face to Face" is another penetrating psychological study, has just had its international premiere at the Festival de Cannes. As with most of his other major motion pictures, it is shown outside the competition program.

Time Bergman has cast himself as a psychiatrist, and is shown in the role of a man who is obsessed by the death of his grandfather, and who is haunted by the memory of his mother's death. The film is a study of a man who is obsessed by the death of his grandfather, and who is haunted by the memory of his mother's death.

Polanski, turned star, plays a Pole who rents a flat whose former tenant, a young woman, committed suicide. The new lodger, slowly going mad, identifies himself with his deceased forerunner and, suspecting all those around him are in a conspiracy to murder him, puts on the dead woman's clothes and follows her example by jumping out of the window. Did it happen or was it a dream? The director-actor-author has assembled an excellent company. It includes Isabelle Adjani, Melvyn Douglas, Jo Van Fleet, Claude Dauphin, Shelley Winters, Bernard Fresson, Lila Kedrova, Rufus, Roman Bouillon and Claude Piepho. All make strong impressions, but in the distance, as it were, no player other than Polanski having more than a subordinate bit in this versatile one-man show.

Israel Protests Anti-Semitism At Cannes

On May 27 (AP)—Bar-Am, director of the Film Center, left his last night with the Israeli delegation to the Cannes Film Festival to protest showing of a film he called "a serious insult to Israel and the Jewish people."

Israel stand at the Cannes Film Festival, which is a Swiss production titled "The W of Angels," directed by Rainer Fassbinder, which tells the story of a prostitute who becomes the mistress of a Jewish businessman, was shown a week ago. Mr. Bar-Am said he was not at the festival this year, but was shown in the Cannes for viewing distributors interested in rights.



Liv Ullmann in Bergman's "Face to Face."

has only its handsome period recreation of the Rome of the 1890s to recommend it. Pictorially it is exquisite, dramatically it is a still life, recounting the intrigue of an ambitious girl to gain possession of a rich man's fortune. Anthony Quinn is the envious Midas and Dominique Sanda is the cold calculating beauty.

Wim Wenders' "Im Lauf der Zeit" (which will be entitled "Kings of the Road" for release in English-speaking countries) is another sample of the "new" German cinema which appears to have taken a vow to be dull and dreary. For three hours we follow the travels of Bruno and Robert, an unpleasant pair. Bruno is a repairman who drives from town to town in a moving van and Robert is a child psychologist in flight from woman trouble. This Teutonic essay is as hollow as a hobo's wooden leg.

Britain was represented by "Bugsy Malone," the first film by television director Alan Parker. It is a genial musical in which children dressed as adults enact a gangster melodrama of Prohibition times, the machine guns spouting whipped cream. A light spoof of the Hollywood underworld features of yesteryear, it is bland, amusing fare with Jodie Foster as a cabaret vamp, Morris Dugger as a sweet-faced chorine and Scott Bakula as the latter's protective swain. The score, a pastiche of jazz Age rhythms, is by Paul Williams.

DINING OUT IN FRANCE

'Farmhouse' With a Personal Touch

By Naomi Barry

ST. PAUL-DE-VENCE, France (EHT)—A breakfast at the Mas des Serres would be reason enough for spending the night.

Even an "I-can't-face-another-but-black-coffee" type usually breaks down before a tray, set with hand-painted china and matching linen, strewn with a few garden flowers, and laden with homemade yogurt, three kinds of homemade jam, mountain honey, fresh fruit, a large slab of butter on a shiny green vine leaf, toasted country bread, slaky croissants and coffee of a quality guaranteed to bring on faith in a new day.

The Mas des Serres belongs to Marthe Saucourt, who has been described by a French journalist as "Notre Dame de Bon Sau-court." Fifteen years ago she bought a Provencal farmhouse ruin and restored it into something it had never been. It was her house and it has remained her house in every sense, even though, to keep it, she had to take paying guests for whom she built a discreet outbuilding with a series of private patios. Each of the six bedrooms is arranged as if for a personal friend.

Despite a guest book which includes such names as Eugene McCarthy, Graham Greene, Danny Kaye, Joel Gray, Mrs. Saucourt does not consider herself a professional hotelier and as a result runs the Mas with the personal grace of an inspired and cultivated hostess. In the rooms: books in several languages, fruit baskets, ice buckets, mineral water. There are flowers and scales in the marble bathrooms.

Experiments

The food represents Mrs. Saucourt's ideas and experiments executed by a chef who has been with her for years. *Ratatouille* is a common dish in the Provencal cuisine but Mrs. Saucourt has refined it, taking care to strain away the overabundance of olive oil that so often mars the dish.

The brochette of lamb has the perfection of simplicity enhanced by care. The preliminary step is to remove every bit of fat and nerve from a *gigot* before cutting it into cubes. The oiled lamb is threaded onto sharpened branches of rosemary and the cubes are alternated with spring onion, green pepper, and leaves of fresh mint.

It took Mrs. Saucourt years to arrive at the right blend for the chicken curry which incorporates peaches, apricots, plums, apples, pears and bananas. "I always had to wait until the next July when the fruits were ripe before I could try again," she says. It is served with a melon, mango, papaya and plum chutney of her own concoction. Dessert frolics have a choice: prime and aromatic ice cream

and a honey-nut cake encased in a thin coating of chocolate.

Because of the limited accommodations, and the great demand, it is hard to get a room at the Mas des Serres for more than three nights. Graham Greene, however, managed to stay on for a month and wrote a solid portion of "Travels With My Aunt."

MAS DES SERRES

RATATOUILLE

6 large onions, finely sliced
6 cloves garlic, crushed
2 kilos ripe tomatoes, chopped
1.2 liter fresh tomato juice
1.4 liter white wine
Salt
Pepper
Bouquet garni (rosemary, parsley, thyme, bay leaf, savory, wild mint)
Olive oil (about 1.2 liter).

Allow the onions to color in very hot olive oil (about 1.2 liter). Add the garlic cloves and very quickly afterwards the remaining ingredients. Let simmer two hours in an enameled iron casserole.

8 large red or yellow bell peppers
2 kilos small, young, firm zucchini
3 kilos eggplant, sliced
2 cups of olive oil
1.4 liter white wine.

While casserole is simmering, put the bell peppers on a sheet in a hot oven. Turn them from time to time until skin blisters. Remove skins, open them, remove seeds, drain, salt lightly and set aside.

Slice the zucchini. Fry until golden in a cup of olive oil. Remove and drain well. Slice and fry the eggplant in a cup of olive oil. Drain well.

When the casserole has simmered for two hours, add the

drained eggplant and zucchini. Slice the bell peppers into lengthwise strips and pass in hot oil. Drain and add to vegetables in the casserole. Add 1/4 liter white wine. Bring to boil.

Cover casserole and place in a slow oven for two more hours. Remove bouquet garni. Strain to remove excess oil.

Serve the *ratatouille* hot with meat, cold as an hors d'oeuvre. What is not to be used in the near future, can be put up as preserves.

(Mas des Serres, 2 kilometers from St. Paul-de-Vence, by the Route des Serres. Tel.: 32-51-10. The price of 420 francs covers two persons, tax and service included, and provides room, breakfast and one meal, either lunch or dinner. Meals are reserved exclusively for overnight guests and their friends.)

No Winner in International Piano Contest

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI)—There was no winner yesterday at the international Leventritt competition for pianists.

A panel of musician jurors decided not to make an award to any of the five finalists chosen from 70 entries from 15 nations.

The finalists were Lydia Arty-miw of Philadelphia, Marian Hahn of Greenwich, Conn., Santiago Rodriguez of Cuba, Steven de Groote of Johannesburg and Mitsuko Uchida of Tokyo. All were given a \$1,000 award and offered a three-year management contract with a concert booking agency.

Former winners of the Leventritt have included Van Cliburn, John Browning, Alexis Weissenberg and Gary Graffman.

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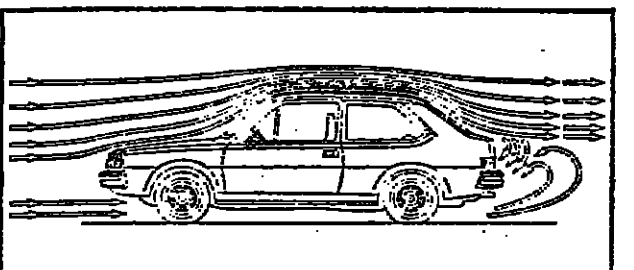
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A high impact, laminated windscreen. Steel-belted, radial ply tyres. Servo assisted braking with dual circuits and disc brakes up front. And a lot more. To provide a happy ending we've added a third door in the back for the sake of versatility as well as to make room for lots of luggage. Still the car only measures 419 cm, bumper to bumper.

THE INSIDE.

Under the bonnet you'll find a reliable 70 horsepower engine (DIN) combined with a continuously variable transmission. The longlife exhaust system is partly zinc plated.

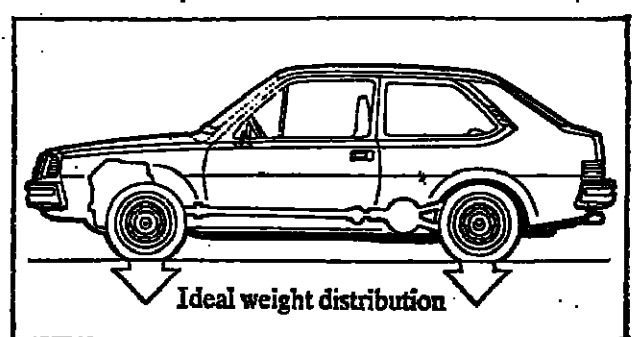


The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rear axle. (The so called "Trans-axle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

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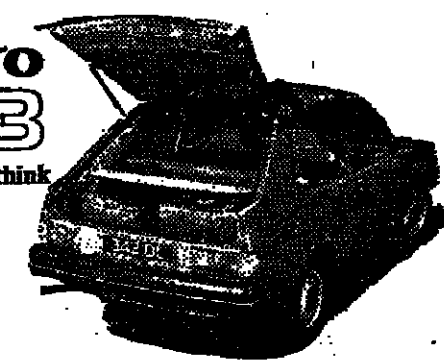
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That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.

VOLVO 343

for people who think



هنا من الأمل

Britain Plans to Offer N. Sea Oil Concessions

LONDON, May 27 (AP-DJ)—The British government today announced plans for a new round of offshore oil concessions. The announcement made clear the authorities will be inclined to favor applications from companies that have accepted oil price controls set by the government.

The new offering will total between 50 and 60 blocks, the location of which the government will announce later. An average, covers 250 square kilometers.

Previously announced, British National Oil Corp., a new-owned oil company, is to 51-per-cent partner in each concession.

The government said it plans to accept applications this summer, and the application period will close in late September. It will then begin granting licenses later this year.

Smaller Offering

will be the fifth such offering of offshore British concessions and will be small compared to the previous rounds. In the fourth round, held in 1971-1972, a total of 436 blocks offered by the authorities, which is to be the start of a orderly licensing strategy, at maintaining activity at a reasonably stable level in the North Sea through the licensing of smaller amounts of territory at

tachi Profit topped 5% during Year

BYO, March 27 (AP-DJ)—Hitachi Ltd.'s nonconsolidated profit totaled \$3.5 billion yen for the year ended March 31, down 5.4 percent from \$3.7 billion yen a year earlier, electronics manufacturer announced today.

consolidated net sales for the year were 1,099 billion yen, up 1.1 percent from the year earlier. Hitachi's consolidated net profit for the year ended March 31 rose 1.1 percent from the year earlier.

Toray Net Off

another report, Toray Industries Inc. said today that net profit for the year ended March 31 was 1.5 billion yen, up 1.1 percent from the year earlier.

Outlands Profit Drops

DON, May 27 (AP-DJ)—Woods Ltd. reported today that net profit for the year ended March 31 was 1.5 billion yen, down 1.1 percent from the year earlier.

Basic Earnings Rise

Charrington Ltd., the brewery, said net profit for the year ended March 31 was 1.5 billion yen, up 1.1 percent from the year earlier.

German Bank Reports

SEELDORF, May 27 (AP-DJ)—The profit of Westdeutsche Bank Group rose 41 percent in 1975 to 166 million from 117.8 million in the year, the bank reported.

1000 Reports with Sea Find

LONDON, May 27 (AP-DJ)—North Sea Oil announced that its second well in the sea concession 9-19 entered oil, gas and gas condensate.

oco North Sea, a subsidiary of the group which holds a 50 percent interest in the company, said the well tested gas and gas condensate two separate producing formations. Various flow rates recorded and gas flow rates up to 27.3 million cubic day, while oil was tested at 2,854 barrels a

more frequent intervals." Energy Minister Anthony Benn said.

As with the bulk of previous concessions, the new blocks will be allocated at the government's discretion instead of by tender bids. The discretionary system gives the government considerable leverage with the applicants.

Mr. Benn indicated that he intends to make use of this leverage, particularly in persuading some companies to enter into "voluntary" negotiations on the government's plan for a majority state stake in existing offshore concessions.

Exxon Won't Volunteer

Exxon Corp. has been quoted as saying that if the participation negotiations are voluntary it is not volunteering.

Mr. Benn reaffirmed today that the participation negotiations are voluntary, but he said the award of concessions is "voluntary, too."

On the basis of the document, Mr. Benn said he will have talks with the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, the Confederation of British Industry and labor unions. These consultations, however, are not expected to result in any major changes in the government's policy on the next round of concessions.

The document said that the British Oil Corp. is too liable for its share of expenditure incurred in a concession, except spending related to the development of a discovery in which the state oil enterprise has decided not to be involved.

Mr. Benn said he will have talks with the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, the Confederation of British Industry and labor unions. These consultations, however, are not expected to result in any major changes in the government's policy on the next round of concessions.

Among possible measures the EEC could take unilaterally, the Commission said, would be financial assistance to shipbuilders and shipping companies or measures of maritime and trade policy.

Joint Stand Urged

But, the Commission emphasized, it is strongly recommended to member states that they work out a common stand for negotiations on an international accord on a balanced removal of excess capacity in the shipbuilding industry.

Such an accord should be sought through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Commission said.

It noted that the OECD's Working Party Six has already recommended some guidelines for dealing with the problem.

The OECD group recommends an "appropriate" capacity reduction for shipbuilders, warns against any assistance to the industry that could counter capacity contraction and proposes a surveillance system for prices to protect against competitive outbidding.

For the community, a solution of the crisis in the shipbuilding industry is of vital importance, the Commission emphasized, stressing that about 400,000 persons are directly working in this industry which indirectly gives work to another 1 million people.



DOMINATING — Port of Oslo's skyline is dominated by giant oil rig platform being built in shipyard opposite Town Hall. The rig will serve in the North Sea.

Oil Tax Shelter Fund Is Cited for Fraud

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI)—The Securities and Exchange Commission charged yesterday that one of the largest oil and gas tax shelter funds had defrauded its investors of millions of dollars.

The SEC said that Petrofund Inc. and 20 other defendants had skimmed off or otherwise misappropriated profits from drilling operations.

But the SEC said that some of the transactions carried out by the defendants breached the requirements of the tax code and "seriously jeopardized the tax status of the drilling programs and the deductions claimed by the individual participants," according to a 53-page complaint filed in court here.

An SEC official said the tax question was out of its jurisdiction and was up to the Internal Revenue Service to pursue. In all, Petrofund has raised between \$75 million and \$80 million since 1968 from investors, the SEC said.

Should the SEC complaint be upheld, many investors could be liable for sizable amounts in back taxes.

The case is somewhat reminiscent of the massive Home-State oil-drilling fraud of 1974, one of the largest swindles in history, which also drew large investments from celebrities seeking a tax shelter for their income.

But the Home-State case was a classic Ponzi fraud, a pyramid where new investors are lured in by phony payoffs to initial investors with no actual oil drilling involved.

Funds Siphoned Off

In the Petrofund scheme, as sketched by the SEC in its filing, oil and gas was actually discovered but a significant part of the proceeds was siphoned off by investors through the creation of intermediary companies and sub-dealing between them, denying the original investors the profits due them.

There were actual payoffs to investors in many cases, although the level was far less than if no fraud had been involved, the SEC said.

Potato Futures Trade Reform To Follow N.Y. Mart Default

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT)—The government is preparing radical reforms in the trading of potatoes for future delivery in reaction to the massive default on the May 1976 contracts involving 49.85 million pounds of the produce.

This was announced by William Bagley, chairman of the 19-month-old Federal Commodity Futures Trading Commission, who said in a telephone interview from Washington yesterday:

"Our agents had been watching the action on the New York Mercantile Exchange for weeks before the May contract expired May 7. As we see it, a few big potato buyers were out playing chicken to the detriment of the commodity futures market. At best, it was an invidious game."

The default, the largest in U.S. commodity trading history, will not affect supplies or prices for non-Maine potatoes.

Mr. Bagley outlined the "corrective actions" his agency was taking to reform potato trading practices. He said, "We want the Mercantile Exchange to immediately alter their contracts to expand the areas from which potatoes can be delivered against futures contracts. But the type of potato will have to be similar to those we commonly term Maine."

The new contract would not include the Idaho variety, thereby preventing Idaho growers from using their produce for trading on the Mercantile Exchange. Jack Richard Simplot, the mysterious multimillionaire "king of the Idaho potatoes," is alleged to have been a key figure in the default.

Neither Mr. Simplot nor the exact nature of his alleged manipulations in the market would be discussed by either Mr. Bagley or the exchange.

"We are going to end the ludicrous rules that say the Maine potatoes, or any other source, must be delivered by rail to the designated delivery points. I guess some people haven't thought of trucks," Mr. Bagley said.

The purported inability to transport Maine potatoes to Metropolitan delivery points specified by the exchange's contract was blamed by some brokers for the default of their clients.

SEC to Review Mutual Funds Rules

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT)—Roderick Hills, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, announced yesterday a sweeping re-examination of the laws and regulations governing mutual funds that could lead to substantially more freedom in their operations.

Mr. Hills said the commission staff might go so far as to recommend that Congress scrap the basic legislation under which the fund business has operated since 1940 and replace it with a law more in keeping with today's financial climate.

The deregulation proposed by Mr. Hills goes well beyond the piecemeal measures the commission has proposed—and in some cases adopted—in the last few years. Fund executives gathered in Washington for the annual meeting of the Investment Company Institute, the industry's principal trade association, interrupted Mr. Hills several times with applause.

The commission, Mr. Hills said, has already begun studying the securities services being offered by banks, which have made what he termed "incursions" into the traditional spheres of the investment company and securities industries.

One such service is that of automatic investments—the purchase of shares in specified companies on a regular basis for individual investors.

"In particular, I am concerned that the commercial side of banks may be tempted to sell stocks in corporations for which they also provide debt," Mr. Hills said.

Also being examined are brokerage-type bank services in which individuals may save substantial amounts of money in commissions simply by placing their orders through a bank trading desk.

Such activities, conducted by several banks as an accommodation for customers, might produce undue concentration in the securities business, thereby impairing the ability of securities markets to raise capital for American business, Mr. Hills suggested.

In discussing the broader review of the regulation applying to investment companies, Mr. Hills said there were two main goals. One is to conduct a "spring cleaning" of the Investment Company Act of 1940, "blowing the

SEC to Review Mutual Funds Rules

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In discussing the broader review of the regulation applying to investment companies, Mr. Hills said there were two main goals. One is to conduct a "spring cleaning" of the Investment Company Act of 1940, "blowing the

dust off each provision to see whether each requirement, and prohibition provides enough benefit to justify the burden of restraint involved."

The second goal is to determine whether a new basic securities statute should be broadened to include such other pooled investments as real estate investment trusts, oil and gas drilling funds and bank trust accounts—all of which compete for the investor's dollar.

Stocks Stage Partial Recovery From Steep Early Downturn

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices, broadly lower at the outset, staged a partial recovery in late trading today though popular averages showed moderate losses.

The turnaround came prior to the release of weekly U.S. money supply figures, in which basic money supply registered a \$1.5-billion decline in the statement week ended May 19.

Analysts said the latest figures probably will be construed as bullish by the stock market tomorrow because it suggests the Federal Reserve Board may not have to tighten monetary policy any further over the near-term.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 3.08 points to 955.57. It was down about 9 points at its low for the day.

About 550 issues gained, compared with about 650 showing declines. Volume totaled 15.31 million shares, compared with 16.75 million yesterday.

For most of the session, the market was pressured by the possibility of a boost in world oil prices, the recent tightening in monetary policy, continued forecasts of higher interest rates, and a Conference Board survey showing a sharp decline in consumer confidence in April as a result of renewed fears of inflation.

Dow Chemical lost 5 to 97 1/2 and brought to more than 10 points the decline the last two sessions. Earlier in the week, the company predicted flat earnings for the second quarter, which it attributed to weakness in many foreign currencies.

Du Pont lost 2 to 150, while Monsanto fell 3 to 92, and Allied Chemical 3 1/2 to 36 3/8. Analysts in a published report said that a drop in demand for nylon carpet fiber is clouding the outlook for the companies' earnings.

Also in retreat were Union Carbide down 2 3/4 to 68 1/4, Cone Mills 3 1/2 to 46 5/8, Texas Instruments 3 3/8 to 115 3/4, and Halliburton 1 to 54 1/4.

But California Financial rose 1 3/8 to 6 1/2, with Richmond up 3 3/4 to 17. Both are take-over candidates.

Youngstown Steel Corp. climbed 1 7/8 to 12 5/8. Thrall Car Manufacturing said earlier in the week it planned to tender for Youngstown shares at \$14 each.

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks will be closed in Belgium Friday.

'No. 1 and No. 2' Car Renters Trade Claims

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI)—Avis Inc., which has long billed itself as "Only No. 2" in the car rental field, said Tuesday it is now No. 1.

The claim was promptly disputed by Hertz Corp., which has been the acknowledged leader in the field for years.

Winston Morrow Jr., Avis chairman and chief executive, told a stockholders' meeting that the company's corporate and licensee fleets totaled 95,000 cars as against 84,900 for Hertz. He said the figures came from documents recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In reply, Hertz noted that in a prospectus for a recent securities offering it listed 155,000 vehicles for its own outlets and licensees.

"The facts show that Hertz is No. 1," the company said.

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Because The New York Times is closing its West End Avenue plant, the following machines (with some spare parts for all machines) are available for sale on an as-is basis.

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